

THE TRANSCRIPT.

Friday, February 8, 1867.

Impeachment.

The impeachment question still continues to be discussed with much earnestness, and the party in favor of removing the President seems to be gaining strength. Nothing in particular is known as to what has transpired before the Judiciary Committee, nor will there probably be until they make their report. Singular as it is, the New York Herald, which has been supposed to oppose the movement, now takes strong ground in favor of it. The radical Congress, which a few short months ago it considered a disgrace to the country, is now a tolerable decent body, and is praised rather than condemned. Speaking of the President, the Herald says:

"Mr. Johnson has gone back to 1860, and to Breckinridge. He is fighting again on that line. He is like the man who attempted a loyal history of France, by leaving out the revolution of '89, the Republic, Napoleon and the Empire, as not affecting the divine rights of the Bourbons. With the Supreme Court to back him, he only asks the two years remaining of his term to establish his policy.—Indulge him in this experiment and it is not impossible that before 1869 we may have the war for the Union pronounced unconstitutional, the abolition of slavery null and void, our national debt decreed an illegal burden upon the people, and State rights and the Constitution revived again according to Buchanan." Surely the Herald sees no good in keeping the President in the White House until the expiration of his term. It fears, or professes to fear, that it will prove a great disaster to the country.

The Herald still further insists that Johnson's recantation, resignation or removal, has become not only a necessity to the country, but the only salvation of the party in power. It would have Gen. Grant take his place, and argues that it is folly to suppose that the change will cause a revolution.

A very important question has arisen in regard to the impeachment of the President. In case of impeachment can the President be suspended from his functions at the beginning of the proceedings, or not until after a conviction has been reached? James Madison, who was a member of the Virginia Convention, called to ratify the Constitution, we think, satisfactorily sets this question at rest. He said in that memorable Convention:

"There is one security in this case to which gentlemen have not adverted; If the President be connected in any suspicious manner with any person, and there be any grounds to believe he will shelter him, the House of Representatives can impeach him; they can remove him if found guilty; they can suspend him when suspected, and the power will devolve on the Vice President. Should he be suspected, also, he may likewise be suspended until he be impeached and removed, and the Legislature may make a temporary appointment. This is a great security."

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—Our State exchanges have generally expressed a wish that the discussion of the question, "who shall be the next Governor of Vermont?" be postponed two or three months; yet all are making or copying suggestions concerning the same. Several names in addition to that of Hon. John W. Stewart have been mentioned, and we presume, the number will be increased; for who ever knew a time that there were not a great number of "good men and true" would like to grace the executive chair? We will give a list of the names that have come under our observation: Ex-Gov. John G. Smith, of St. Albans; John B. Page, of Rutland; T. W. Park, of Bennington; Merritt Clark, of Poultney; Levi Underwood, of Burlington. So far as the first mentioned gentleman is concerned—and we speak without the least particle of authority—we think it safe to say that he would not permit his name to be used. He has held the office but recently, and we should suppose that his new and responsible business engagements would not allow him to accept of it. Who shall be the next Governor? Let the people and not a few managing politicians decide.

ROLL OF HONOR.—In another record from the U. S. M. General Meigs, are the names of the following Vermont soldiers:

Interred at Watkinsonbury, N. Y.: C. C. Clifford, Co. F, 6th Vt. Reg. At Salisbury, N. C., Southwest of the prison, Geo. Farson, Co. D, 9th Reg. In Old Cemetery, Newbern, N. C.: Joseph P. Church, E. Alford B. Durkee, I. Wm. Goodnow, H. Thos. Hawley, F. Y. Hubbard, B. John Kinsley, C. Clarence E. Lincoln, P. Henry E. Marsh, D. Chas. S. Miller, H. Alonzo D. Moses, E. Loyal S. Oat, E. Milton A. Pomeroy, E. Elmer G. Southwick, I. Charles Warren, I. All of the 9th Regt.

A "Lordly" Gift Declined.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett, in a letter dated December 31st, formally presented as a New Year's gift, his Yacht Henrietta, to Prince Alfred of England, as "a token of appreciation of the unbounded hospitality extended to American Yachtmen." The Prince, however, refused to accept "so costly a present," but tells James that he hopes the Henrietta will long continue in the hands in which she has accomplished so triumphant a success, and that Englishmen must do their best to find a rival to her. The letters were telegraphed to this country, which the Boston Advertiser thinks was necessary to add to the credit of Mr. Bennett. Otherwise it says, we might have suggested a commendation, which would have been much cheaper, at the present cable rates:

MR. BENNETT TO PRINCE ALFRED.
Your Royal Highness—I'm going to give you my yacht. My regards to your mother and the royal family.

Yours, J. G. BENNETT, M.
PRINCE ALFRED TO MR. BENNETT.

Dear Sir—I must decline with thanks. This establishment does not advertise in the New York Herald.

ALFRED.
The N. Y. Tribune facetiously adds the following "light reading for the children," *apropos* to the presentation: James and Alfred were two good boys, who had little ships, and James's ship sailed over the pond. Alfred was so glad that he asked James to dinner, and they had gingerbread. So James offered to give Alfred his little ship, as a proof that all James's countrymen were so glad Alfred had given him such a nice dinner. But Alfred wouldn't take the little ship because it was too good for him, and so both boys were glad, and hoped their families would never quarrel. For further particulars see cable dispatches.

Items From Washington.

President Johnson is to visit Boston on the 24th of June next, and aid in dedicating the new Masonic Temple, if his official duties will permit.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the District are divided as to the propriety of requiring the test oath to be taken by members of the bar. Chief Justice Carter and Judge Olin favor the oath, and Judges Fisher and Wylie think that it has been set aside by the decision of the Supreme Court.

John H. Surratt has been formally indicted in the District Criminal Court by the Grand Jury. The indictment is for murder, and consists of several counts. The Boston Journal's Washington correspondent says: It is believed that Surratt's counsel will attempt to prove an alibi, and it is said that only one of the numerous witnesses summoned will swear that he was in Washington on the night of the assassination. While there can be no doubt but that Surratt knew of the original plan to abduct Mr. Lincoln, many who are acquainted with the facts in the case think that he was absent when Booth formed and carried out the bloody assassination.

Commissioner Theaker will issue 203 patents from the Patent Office for the week ending Tuesday, the 5th inst. During the past week 510 applications and 90 caveats were filed.

Gen. Steedman and other supporters of the administration are busy in urging the adoption of a new policy on the President, for presentation in his message to the 40th Congress.

The monthly statement of the public debt, will show that in January there were no considerable reduction of greenbacks, and that large disbursements have increased the national debt four millions.

Gens. Grant and Sheridan visited both branches of Congress on Tuesday, and received much attention from Senators and Members.

Secretary McCulloch has sent to the Finance Committee the scheme prepared by him, in conjunction with the National Banks, to issue \$100,000,000 in 4 per cent loan certificates. It is thought that the Committee will report it to the Senate. The House Committee are opposed to it, but there is little doubt it will pass the House.

The proposition to prevent the reduction of the issue of Legal Tenders during the current year will fail in the Senate, the Secretary of the Treasury having strength enough in the Senate Committee to prevent its being reported. The most that either House will do this session will be to pass some measure providing for the issue of loan certificates to take the place of compound interest notes falling due during the year 1869.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. HUNT.—EX-GOV. Washington Hunt died at his residence in New York city, on Saturday morning in the 57th year of his age. He was a Representative to Congress from 1843 to 1849; Comptroller of the State in 1849, and Governor of the State in 1850 and 1851. He was a Whig in politics until that party broke up, when he united with the Democracy, with whom he has since acted. He was an honorable and high minded man.

Pious Gambling.

Our venerable contemporary, the St. Albans Messenger, which is very consistent in all its utterances (vide its files last summer and fall), in its issue of Monday, condemns in very strong language "Lotteries," "gift enterprises," and everything akin to them.—It concludes its excellent homily by saying: "Therefore, good people and everybody else had better not exercise their benevolence by 'pious gambling,' but calling things by their right names, refuse to do evil that good may come."

After reading this, judge of our surprise on turning to another page of the same paper, to find "Kelley & Co's. Grand Prize Concert," where large and small prizes are offered in great abundance, advertised in bold type. We will now let an old friend of ours, who also noticed the consistency, ask his questions:

EDITOR TRANSCRIPT.—I saw in Monday evening's Messenger, a decided condemnation of "Lotteries," "Gambling," "swindling &c.," also in another column, an advertisement setting forth great inducements to patronize one of the same kind of Swindles.

Now, Mr. Editor, will you permit me to ask, through your columns, what kind of "Lotteries, Gambling, and Swindling" the Messenger is in favor of, and would recommend, and the sort its editors would advise their readers to patronize. A READER.

PERSONAL.—Chas. G. Chandler, Esq., the obliging and efficient General Freight Agent of the Cheshire and Ashcroft Railroad, has been in town for a few days, on business.

Mr. F. S. Field, who was formerly the keeper of a livery stable in St. Albans, is now located in St. Charles, Minnesota, where, we understand, he is prospering in the Grocery business.

Mr. Philo Sexton has again taken up his residence at the Tremont House to which he has proved and will prove, a valuable acquisition.

President Johnson's St. Louis speech, was reported by L. L. Walbridge, formerly of Montpelier, and he has been summoned to Washington to testify to the accuracy of the report.

Rev. Dr. Shedd of New York, and Rev. Lewis Francis and wife of Castleton, sail for Europe next month, in company, for a six or seven months tour in Italy, Switzerland, France, England, &c.

The salary of Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, United States Minister to Italy, from July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866, was \$11,530; contingencies, \$159.27. Total \$11,689.27 in gold.

Capt. Geo. N. Carpenter, late of Northfield, is Commercial editor of the Milwaukee Wisconsin.

DEDICATION AND ORINATION.—The new Baptist Church at Montgomery Centre was dedicated on the 30th ult., with appropriate services. The sermon was preached by the Rev. L. A. Dunn, of Fairfax, and the dedicatory prayer made by Rev. J. W. Bazzell, of Montgomery. On Thursday, the following day, the Rev. George H. Parker was ordained to the ministry, and installed pastor of the church. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Dr. J. F. Bigelow, of St. Albans; ordaining prayer by Rev. L. A. Dunn, of Fairfax; charge to the candidate by Rev. J. S. Small, of Fairfax; right hand of fellowship by Rev. H. C. Leavitt, of Swanton; closing prayer, by Rev. A. L. Arms, of St. Armand; benediction by the pastor. The church is a neat and substantial structure and cost about four thousand dollars.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The following is a summary of the amount paid to the assessor of Internal Revenue for salaries and contingent expenses in the Third District, for the year ending June 30th, 1866:

Salary.	\$2,912 28
Tax.	70 61
Not Salary.	1,338 78
Clerk hire.	665 01
Stationery.	227 00
Printing.	53 74
Postage and Express.	369 97
Rest.	71 23
	\$3,328 67

GRAND ISLE COUNTY COURT.—The February Term of this Court will commence at North Hero, on the 26th, Hon. Wm. C. Wilson, chief Justice, presiding, and Hon. Allen R. Manning of Alburgh, and Hon. Jabez Ladd, Grand Isle, assistant Judges. The other officers of the Court are as follows: John M. Hawman, North Hero, State's Attorney; Giles H. Hawman, North Hero Sheriff; W. W. Rockwell, Alburgh, Deputy Sheriff; Stephen H. Williams, North Hero, clerk. The committee of examination is, Giles Harrington, East Alburgh; Herman R. Beardsley, St. Albans; Henry C. Adams, East Alburgh. Thirty-eight causes are set for trial.

The report that John Morrissey has failed, is not true.

Dr. J. M. Perkins, a graduate of Burlington Medical College, died in Chicago, recently.

In General.

—Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, is in his 23d year, and has a pension of \$75,000.

—Alfred to James—"Don't give up the ship."

—A negro poet is giving readings in Washington.

—Punch styles the primates of Canterbury, York and Dublin, the Three Graces.

—Philadelphia is about to build \$1,000,000 worth of new school-houses.

—A Pithole paper is publishing a serial novel entitled the "Haunted Derrick."

—It is reported that Marshal Bazaine, on his return to Paris, is to be appointed to the command of the army of Lyons.

—A duke of Paris recently deceased, was noted as the possessor of twenty-seven hundred waistcoats.

—Why is the moon like a shoemaker? Because it waxes.

—New York's internal revenue is thirty-five millions of dollars.

—A citizen of Chicago who had not been in the country for some years, fainted on smelling the fresh air. He revived on inhaling the odor of a dead fish placed under his nose, exclaiming, "Ah! that's good, it smells of home."

—Can snow-balling be considered the voice of winter?

—A fashionable woman who appeared at a ball in Paris on Christmas was jewels that cost two hundred thousand dollars.

—W. E. Chandler, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned, to take effect the 1st of April. He intends to resume the practice of law at his home in New Hampshire.

—A correspondent of the Hartford Courant states that that city has eight hundred grog-shops and forty thousand inhabitants, one grog-shop to every fifty inhabitants.

—It is stated that our Minister at London is deluged with letters from Fenian agents, begging him to assist them to return to the United States.

—"Charlie, my dear," said a loving mother to a hopeful son, just budding into breeches, "Charlie, my dear, come here and get some candy." "I guess I won't mind it now, mother," replied Charlie; "I've got in some tobacco."

—The assessors reckon that California has increased \$10,000,000 in wealth since 1865, and can now afford to pay taxes on \$192,000,000 worth of property.

—Mr. Jones, aged seventy years, recently married a young girl in Schoharie county, N. Y., went to Albany on his wedding tour, fell down stairs at his hotel, made his will, and left her to go forth a rich widow, who came in as a wedded attendant of an unkind old man. But, girls, such accidents do not always happen under these circumstances.

—Dexter Richards, of Newport, has founded a \$1,000 scholarship at Dartmouth College, and Daniel M. Christie of Dover has presented \$500 to the general fund of the institution.

—The latest sensation in musical circles was given by Jerome Hopkins at his concert on Thursday evening in New York, at Stewhary Hall. After playing his "Snow Nymph Polka," he was *encored*, when, instead of playing again, he responded by *whistling* an intricate and florid fantasia upon a well-known Italian opera! A reporter says: "The surprise and astonishment of the vast audience of at least twenty-five hundred persons knew no bounds. They sat entranced through the trills, appoggiaturas, cadenzas, and roulades, which were like a canary bird educated by note, until at the conclusion, there was a unanimous burst of applause, and he was recalled again and again. Mr. Hopkins may congratulate himself upon having caused the newest sensation in art."

—The coining of women by women is one of the most offensive manifestations, of superfluities now to be met in society. It is done everywhere; at parties, at church, in the street. It is done by women in all conditions of life. The very servant girls learn it of their mistresses. Who cannot recall hundreds of instances of that sweep of the eye which takes it at a glance the whole woman and what she has on, from top-not to shoe-ty? It cannot be a new fashion of behavior; but the daily increasing pretence of people to superiority, because they can afford to spend more money upon their backs than others can, makes it at once more remarkable even than it was ten or fifteen years ago. Men are never guilty of it.—*Galaxy.*

—A good story is told of an inquiry made by Judge Poland to an reply made to the reasons which caused the Vermonters to send Mr. Morrill to the Senate and remove the Judge to the House. "Well," said the Senator, "I suppose they thought that the Senate wanted more wool and the House more law."

—RICHMOND.—Mr. Ezra S. Stanhope has sold his farm to Hon. H. D. Farrar for four thousand six hundred dollars, paying for the same, three thousand and five hundred dollars.

—Rev. W. W. Atwater recently addressed a temperance meeting, at which twenty names were added to the pledge. The officers of the society are: L. P. Parker, President; Dr. J. H. Hamilton, Vice President; W. G. Sears, Secretary.

—A St. Valentine's Ball will be had at Wm. H. Hurlbut's Hall, on the 14th of February.

Congress.

In the Senate, Jan. 29, the Chair laid before the Senate the President's veto of the Colorado bill, which went over until to-morrow.

The Tariff bill was taken up. The tariff on melle was changed from 14 to 20 cents per pound.

In the House the Committee on Elections were discharged from further consideration of the Maryland election case and the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In the Senate, Jan. 30, the Chair laid before the Senate the President's veto of the Nebraska bill. Read, ordered to be printed, and laid upon the table.

In the House the Committee on Foreign Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of Congress asserting the principle that naturalization by the United States of citizens of other countries exempts such citizens from the performance of military duty under any foreign government.

The House went into committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, Mr. Pomeroy in the Chair.

The question was on Mr. Williams amendment as amended to strike out the word "Rome" from the list of places where resident ministers are stationed and add a proviso, that no money shall be paid for the support of the United States legation at Rome, or for future expenses of the same.

The amendment was modified and Rome struck out, and no money is appropriated for legation at Rome after the close of the fiscal year.

The amendment was adopted by 51 to 49. Subsequently a provision was made for the consul at Rome.

In the Senate, Jan. 31, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for copies of the correspondence between the State Department and foreign ministers, on the policy of administration toward the rebellious States.

In the Senate, Feb. 1, Mr. Poland introduced a bill to appoint a Surrogate Court for the District of Columbia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Bankrupt bill was taken up.

In the Senate, Feb. 2, the Bankrupt bill came up and was discussed. The amendment was then adopted—52 to 63. The effect of this amendment is to strike out the exception of Cabinet-officers from the operations of the bill. The bill was then passed—111 to 38.

The House proceeded to private bills. Mr. Ancona rose and announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Johnson, and offered the usual resolutions of condolence and respect.

Eulogies were delivered and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, Feb. 4, Mr. Williams introduced a bill for military occupation of the rebellious States, with power to suppress insurrection, repress disorders, and punish violators of the peace, U. S. Courts having power to regulate the trial and sentence of prisoners. Referred.

The House, on motion of Mr. Grinnell, voted that a reduction of greenbacks this year is inexpedient; yeas 87, nays 67.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, introduced a new reconstruction bill, which was referred to the committee on that subject.

The Railroad Troubles.

The Troy & Boston Road, soon disposed to quarrel with everybody. After the recent attachment of their property at Bennington, Gov. Smith, who had nothing to do with that affair, wrote Mr. Vail, President of the Troy road, a very friendly letter, offering to supply the necessary cars to make up trains and run them through from Troy to St. Albans. The response was a curt reply, sent four days after, saying in three lines, that "in view of proceedings in Vermont, the T. & B. Co. had no arrangements to propose." Messrs. Smith and Page publish the correspondence, and add:

An interval of five miles is thus left between Hoosic Junction and Bennington without railroad communication, to the very serious inconvenience and loss of the public. While we sincerely regret it, it will be seen that it is not in our power to prevent it. We are aware of no reason for the course thus taken, except the suit referred to by the trustees. Knowing nothing of the merits of the suit, and expressing no opinion concerning it, it is not easy to perceive how its defence is advanced either by making war upon us, or by attacking the public interest upon the line of the road. And we trust before many months we shall secure a better and permanent southern outlet to our road. Our best efforts will be directed to that end, and we have no doubt of success.

SEWARD VS. MOTLEY.—The correspondence in respect to the resignation of Mr. Motley has appeared. It consists of a letter from Secretary Seward to Minister Motley, in which the latter is informed that somebody had written to Seward charging that Mr. Motley and Geo. P. Marsh had condemned contemptuously of Mr. Seward.—Whereupon Mr. Seward wishes to know what Mr. Motley has to say about it. Mr. Motley replied that he was at first prompted to deny the charge, but preferred to declare that he believed all distinctions as to color in this country should be removed by constitutional amendment, and then that a general amnesty should be extended to the rebels. Having thus expressed himself against the Administration, he resigned his office.—*Watson's Journal.*

—Dan Worcester, late manager of "Amy Stone's Troupe," has organized a dramatic troupe which is now playing in Connecticut.

A Seventy-five Acre Farm.

"Cyphax," the Vermont correspondent of the Springfield Union thus speaks of the farm of N. T. Sprague, Jr., of Brandon:

"N. T. Sprague, Jr., Esq., has a farm in Brandon, about one mile from the railroad depot, consisting of some seventy-five acres of rich and fertile land, where he raises some of the best of stock, such as thoroughbred Spanish merino sheep, and the very best of swine and poultry. Mr. Sprague is Vice President of the First National Bank, and devotes his leisure time, when away from bank duties, to agricultural pursuits. His shepherd, Col. H. H. Merritt, who is acknowledged as one of the best in the State, has the entire charge of the farm, and proves himself worthy of the position."

Mr. Sprague's flock of sheep, consists of one hundred thoroughbred Infantas of the finest and purest qualities. He sold to Merrill Bingham, Esq., of Cornwall, ten yearling ewes, and two yearling bucks, for the sum of \$6,800. Also to Mr. Stooking, of Western New York, one yearling buck for \$1,000, and one ewe lamb for \$500. Many other large sales have been made from his flock, varying in price from one hundred to one thousand dollars per head, and at these prices sell all he can raise. His yearling buck, "General Grant," is one of the true specimens of thoroughbreds, has been sheared but once, and yet yielded a fleece of 20 1/2 lbs., which is large for that age. Mr. Sprague thinks him the best pattern in the country, and so do many other good judges. On poultry, Mr. Sprague goes in for hens, chiefly of the Brahma breed, fully convinced that they are the best both for laying and eating purposes. His turkeys are of what is called the bronze breed, of which he now has a hen turkey weighing 22 1/2 pounds, and many young turkeys which dressed from his brood last December, weighed from 15 to 20 lbs. each. On porkers, Mr. Sprague gives the Chester county breed the preference, and has some very fine specimens.

This farm, taken as a whole, is one of the finest stock farms I have ever visited, its proprietor being of that class of men who are able and will have things to suit themselves. He has expended many thousand dollars in improvements during the past year and has adopted the motto that "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well." In conversation with this gentleman, he stated that when he purchased this farm, some years since, he owned but fifteen acres of meadow land ten tons of hay, but last season cut over forty tons, which he accomplished by "top-dressing" with manure, and says his aim is to make the same fifteen acres cut sixty tons, and believes he will do it upon this principle.

Fearful Massacre by Indians.

59 White Men and 3 Indians Killed.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE INDIAN ATROCIETY AT FORT PHILIP KEARNEY.

JUNCTION CITY, Kansas, Feb. 2.—A man came into Sedalia, fifty miles west from here, yesterday, and reported that another frightful massacre of white men by the Cheyennes had occurred near the head of Smoky Hill river, under the following circumstances:

Wallace's train, with sixty men, were in camp, when a party of fourteen Indians came in, begging of the teamsters, who refused to give them anything. The Indians then fired upon them without effect. The teamsters returned the fire and killed eight of the aggressors. About 8 o'clock that night the camp was surrounded by two hundred Indians, who massacred fifty-nine out of sixty-three men. The man who brought the news, had an arrow head through his shoulder, and was also wounded in the hip.—He claims to be one of the four men who escaped. A party of Omahas and Kaws subsequently made a raid on the Cheyennes. One Kaw was killed.

William Comstock, the Government scout and guide, says the Cheyennes and Arapahoes of the Arkansas and Smoky Hill appear friendly, but a party of the northern Indians were now moving southward, and have already committed many murders and outrages. Comstock believes they mean war.

St. Louis, Feb. 2.—Late Montana papers report that considerable alarm exists in different sections on account of Indian depredations, and that the people were arming to chastise the Indians. New, and very rich quartz gale and placer mines were being discovered, and mining operations were commencing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Secretary of the Senate, the telegrams and letters relative to the massacre near Fort Philip Kearney. The report of Gen. Crook shows that three officers—Col. Feltman, Capt. Brown, and Lieut. Greenwood—and ninety men were killed on the 28th of January. Gen. Sherman forwarded to Gen. Grant an extract from a private letter, received at his office from Sergeant Telfoot, describing the massacre. It represents that no one escaped, that all were butchered and scalped and their bodies gashed and chopped with knives and tomahawks, and stripped of every article of dress; eleven were shot through and through with arrows. The writer complains of the conduct of the Indian Commissioners, and says they are furnishing the Indians with guns and ammunition to hunt with, but which they are using to murder white men. The official report estimates the number of Indians attacking the massacred party at 3,000.

—Brick Pomeroy, a Western editor, in his anxiety to attain notoriety, fabricated a story that Gen. Butler had sued him for libel, and has since gotten up a pretended correspondence between the General and himself. It is of course all a fiction.

New Railroad Project.

The Portland, Me., Board of Trade, at a recent meeting, resolved that the interests of Portland "would be greatly promoted by the construction of a railroad from Montpelier, in the State of Vermont, to Portland, (for more than one-third of which provision had already been made,) securing as it would, a continuous line of railway communication between the latter city and Ogdensburg, N. Y., thereby making the distance by railway between the navigable waters of the West, and the ocean, less, by more than fifty miles, than by any other route within the United States; and they appointed committees and took other measures to promote such an enterprise. The project is to build about eighty miles of road across from Montpelier to the New Hampshire line, connecting either with the Grand Trunk road, or with the Portland and Rochester road. The Montpelier and St. Johnsbury railroad Company intend to be a link in this route, which was chartered by our Legislature, is about to organize, and from a communication in *Watson's Journal*, we judge that the canvass for stock is about to be undertaken along the line. Such a line would open up quite a region of Vermont which is without railroad facility; but we fancy the Portland men will have to furnish the most of the capital.—*Free Press.*

—The largest contribution given by a single individual whittizing, to the American Baptist Home Mission Society, has just been paid by a member in Vermont. The sum was \$4,000.—*Er.*

Why is not the name of this liberal gentleman given?

THOMAS LEAVELIN IN VALACHI.—The New York Herald, in illustration of the ease with which Andrew Johnson's place can be filled when he is impeached, says: "A snow-ball flung at random in Wall Street, during the busy hours of the day, could not fail to fall on a head fitted for the cares of the Presidential office, provided always it were not the head of a lady."

COMPARISONS NOT ODD.—Several of the papers have been running a parallel between George Washington and Jeff Davis. They waste much ink and columns of type, without striking the true parallel. Here is the idea advanced by The Butte Record in regard to it:

"George Washington—First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

"Jeff Davis—First in rebellion, first in pettiness, and last in the faith of his countrymen."

Renn's Pain-Killing Magic Oil is just the article to keep in the house to relieve any kind of pain, to cure a cold, or cramp, or sore throat, or rheumatic pains, or cramps, or lameness of any kind. Try it. Read and you will be without it to use in your family.—Sold in St. Albans by S. R. Day.

Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

Gold opened	137
do. closed	137
U. S. 5-20 registered, '60	105
do. do. of '92	105
10-40 reg. imp.	105
7-30s 1-1/2 series	105
U. S. 6-80	105

The Markets.

ST. ALBANS MARKET, Feb. 7, 1867.

Corrected for the Transcript every Week by Stevens & Folger.

Apples	1 1/2	2 1/2
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